

Historic, Archive Document

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Deer hunting was permitted in 36 States in 1915.

Shaded areas show the States in which there was no deer hunting.

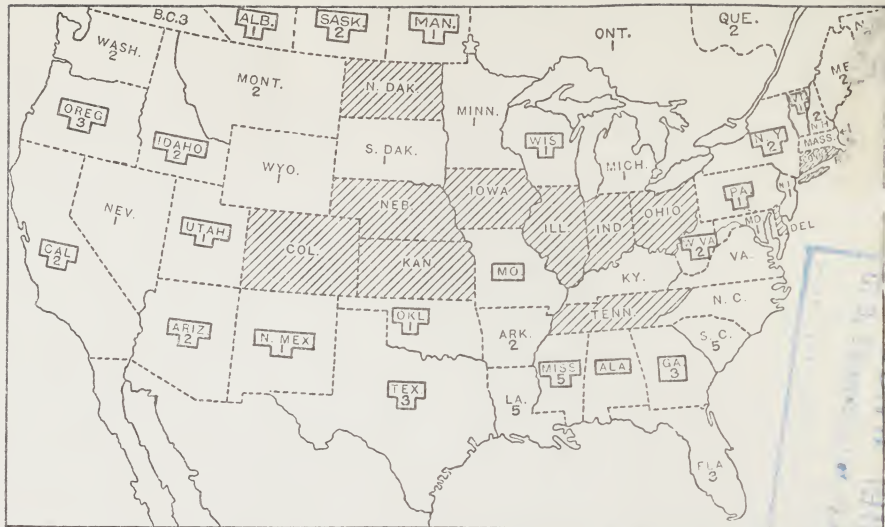
Inclosed names indicate the States which protect does at all seasons.

Figures indicate the number of deer allowed each hunter during a season.

In Alaska the limit is 3 and in the eastern half of Maine and the southern half of New Hampshire 1 a season. In Alabama, Mississippi, and Missouri the limit is 1 a day, and in Louisiana, 2. In North Carolina limits are provided in a few counties only. No limits are provided in Kentucky or Virginia.

The law of New Mexico requires that deer killed must have horns; Utah, that the horns must be visible above the head; Pennsylvania, that the horns must be 2 inches above the hair; New York and Vermont, that the horns must be at least 3 inches long, and in West Virginia that the horns must be 4 inches long.

In California, does and spike bucks, and in Wisconsin bucks in the velvet, or in the red, blue, or spotted coat, as well as does, are protected. In Louisiana, does are protected during the first month of the open season as fixed by the Conservation Commission. In Vermont the doe law was suspended during the season of 1915.



States and Provinces which permitted deer hunting in 1915, protected does throughout the year, and limited the number of deer which may be taken by each hunter.

Form Bi-144.

Resident hunting licenses are now required in 42 States, in 8 Canadian Provinces, and in Newfoundland.

In New Brunswick, Ontario, and Quebec these licenses are required only for hunting big game, and in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland only for hunting caribou.

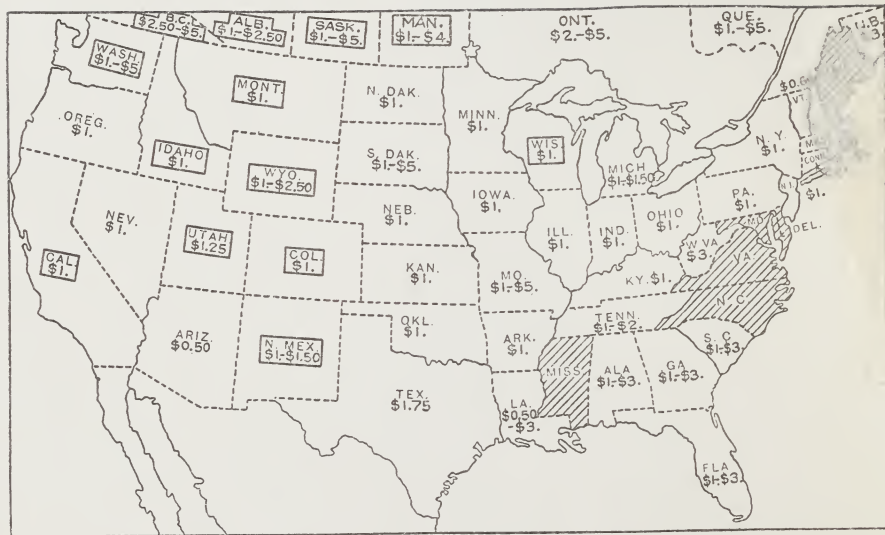
In Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico, and South Dakota separate resident licenses are required for hunting big game.

In 33 States, following the French method, landowners are permitted to hunt on their own property without license.

In 9 States, mainly in the West, following the English method, everyone who hunts is required to secure a license. (These States are indicated on the map by black lines inclosing their names.)

In Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and South Carolina, an additional fee, varying from 10 to 25 cents, is charged for the issue of the license. West Virginia requires a county license, for which no fee is charged.

From Farmers' Bulletin 692, Game Laws for 1915.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.



States and Provinces which required residents to obtain hunting licenses in 1915.

The shaded areas show the 44 States which have provided State officers for the enforcement of the game laws.

In 23 States (dotted) the work is in charge of a single officer.

In 21 States (ruled) the work is intrusted to a commission of several members.

In 4 States, Florida, Mississippi, Nevada, and Virginia, the duties are performed by local officers.

In recent years the following changes have been made in administration:

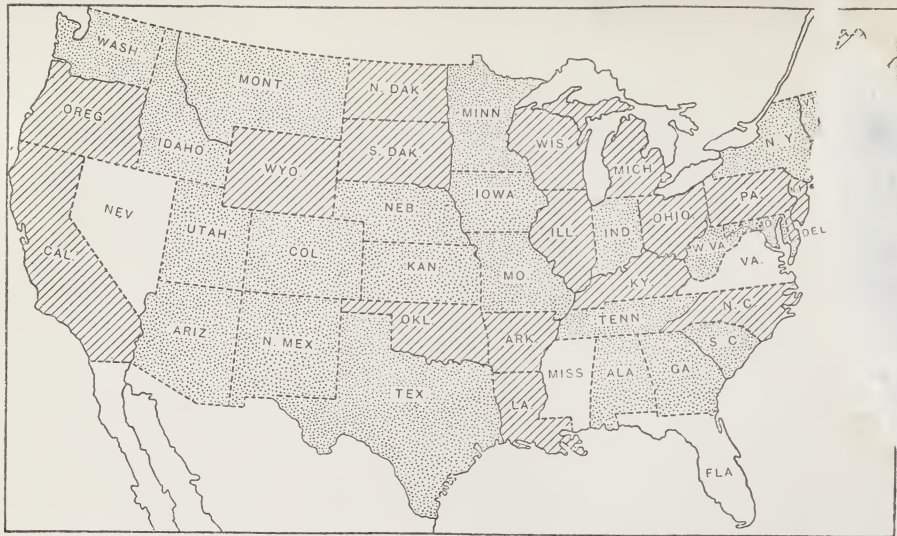
From commission to single officer—Arizona (1912), Montana (1901), New Hampshire (1913), New York (1903), Vermont (1904), Minnesota (1915), New York (1915).

From single officer to commission—Illinois (1913), New York (1911), North Dakota (1909), Oklahoma (1913), Oregon (1911), South Dakota (1913), Wyoming (1911), Michigan (1915), Wisconsin (1915).

The first game commissions were organized in New Hampshire and California in 1878. The first State wardens were those appointed in Minnesota, March 8, 1887; Michigan, March 15, 1887; and Wisconsin, April 12, 1887. The first salaried wardens were appointed in Michigan and Wisconsin in 1887.

The game commissioner of Alabama is elected by the people; elsewhere State game officials are appointed by the governor.

The duties of the commissions of North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island are restricted to game; those in other States include protection of fish, and in Louisiana, Michigan, New York, West Virginia, and Wisconsin protection of forests. Forestry work formerly associated with the duties of game wardens has been separated from the game departments in Colorado (1899), Oregon (1911), and Tennessee (1915).



States which had game commissions or wardens January 1, 1916.

Form B1-146.

The shooting of all kinds of ducks is permitted throughout the United States during the open season, with the exception of the wood duck in certain States.

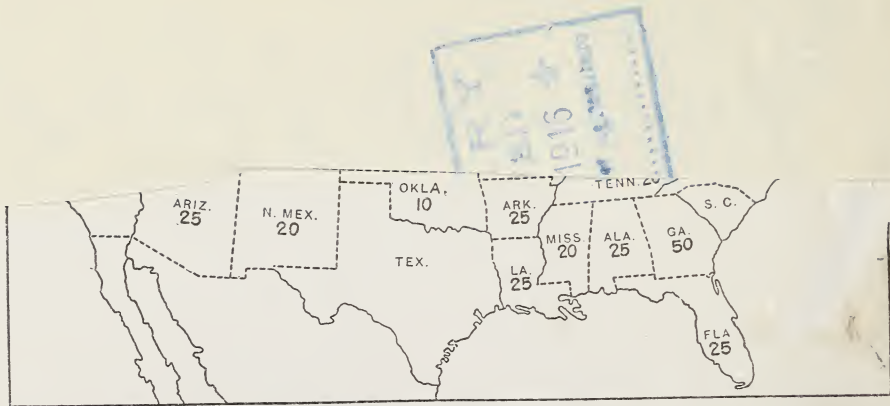
Daily limits as shown on the map range from 10 in Maine and Oklahoma to 50 in Georgia. The limit in 7 States is 15, in 1 State 18, in 12 States 20, in 1 State 24, and in 13 States 25, while Oregon and Washington prescribe weekly limits only.

Weekly limits: Washington, 20; Oregon, 30 in 7 consecutive days; California and Michigan, 50.

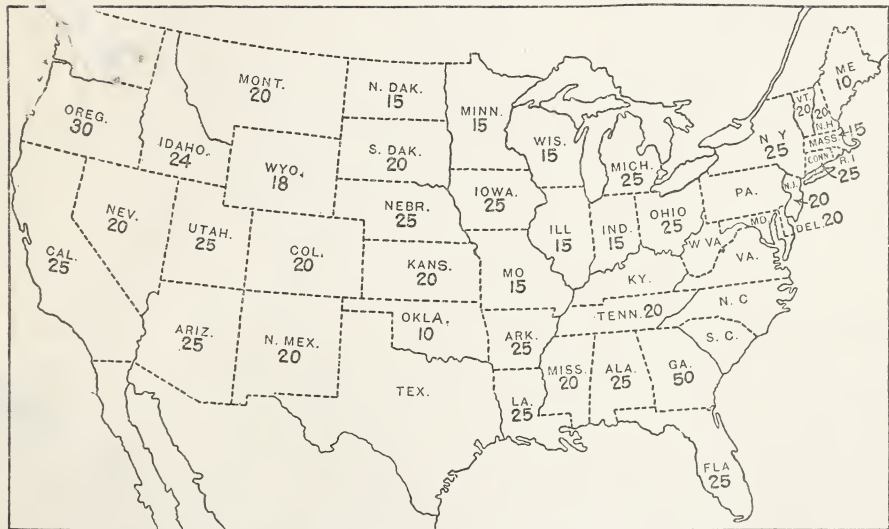
Seasonal or yearly limits: Oklahoma, 100; Florida, 300.

Limits on the number in possession at one time are prescribed in 14 States: Idaho, Nevada, New Jersey, and New Mexico, one day's bag; Missouri, 25; Colorado, North Dakota, and Washington, 30; Indiana, 45 (for 3 or more days' hunting); Minnesota, 45; Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota, 50; Illinois, 60.


No limits are fixed in Kentucky, Maryland (except in two counties—Garrett, 6 a day, and Cecil, 25 a day on certain species), North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia (except on Back Bay, 35 a day), and West Virginia.



Bag limits on ducks in 1915.



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Dakota, and Washington, 50; Indiana, 25;
Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota, 50; Illinois, 60.

No limits are fixed in Kentucky, Maryland (except in two counties—Gar-
day, and Cecil, 25 a day on certain species), North Carolina, Pennsylvania.
Island, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia (except on Back Bay, 35 a day), &
Virginia.

Issued by the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, January, 1916.

Form Bi-147.

Shaded areas show the 13 States in which the season on quail is closed for several years or indefinitely. In Oregon the counties of Coos, Curry, Jackson, Josephine, and Klamath are the only ones open for quail shooting, and in Utah shooting is permitted only in the counties of Carbon, Davis, Garfield, Iron, Kane, Salt Lake, San Pete, Sevier, Uintah, Utah, Washington, and Weber.

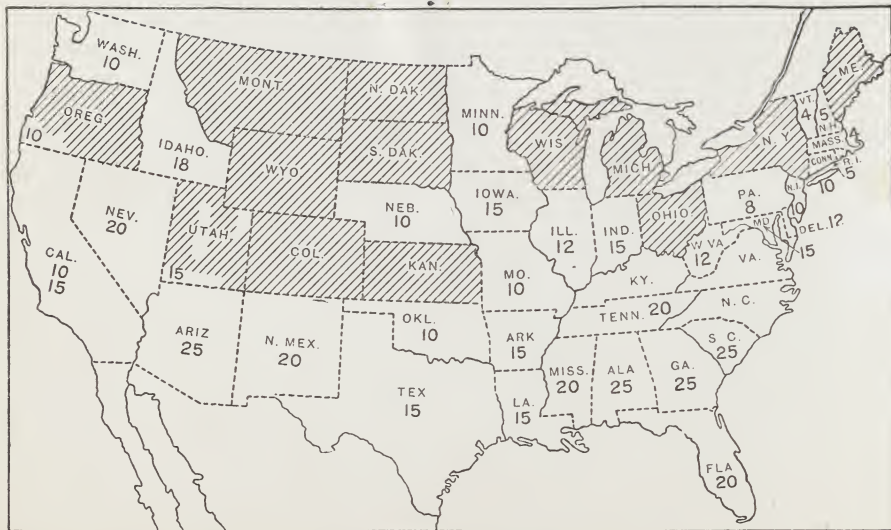
Daily bag limits as shown on the map range from 4 a day in Massachusetts and Vermont to 25 a day in Alabama, Arizona, Georgia, and South Carolina. In Maryland special daily limits are provided in 4 counties: Garrett, 6; Baltimore, 10; Calvert, 12; Cecil, 6. In North Carolina, limits are prescribed in only about a dozen counties.

Weekly limits: California, 20 mountain quail, 30 valley quail; Pennsylvania and Washington, 25; Oregon, 10 in 7 consecutive days.

Seasonal or yearly limits: Massachusetts, 20; Connecticut, 36; Pennsylvania, 40; Long Island, 50; West Virginia, 96; Oklahoma, 100; Florida, 300.

Limits on the number in possession at one time are prescribed in 9 States: Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah, one day's bag; Missouri, 15; Iowa, 25; Minnesota, 30; Illinois, 36; Indiana, 45 (for 3 or more days' hunting); Nebraska, 50.

No limits are prescribed in Kentucky, Rhode Island, or Virginia.



Bag limits on quail in 1915.